NO. 127 P. 1

MAR 0 2 2006

COVER SHEET

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FACSIMILE TO: <u>EXAMINER OLGA HERNANDEZ (ART UNIT 2144)</u> CLIENT NUMBER: 51330

TELEPHONE: <u>571-272-7144</u> FROM: PAUL J. DITMYER ESO.

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COMMENTS/INSTRUCTIONS:

Please see attached Appellants' Supplemental Appeal Brief for Application Serial No. 10/719,203.

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE BOARD OF APPEALS

In re Patent Application of:

BELL ET AL.

Serial No. 10/719,203

Filing Date: NOVEMBER 21, 2003

Confirmation No: 1976

For: MOBILE DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING SYSTEM AND METHODS

PART Unit: 3661

APPELLANTS' SUPPLEMENTAL APPEAL BRIEF

MS Appeal Brief-Patents Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Submitted herewith is Appellants' Supplemental Appeal Brief in response to the Order Returning Undocketed Appeal to Examiner from the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences mailed February 23, 2006. If any extension and/or fee is required, authorization is given to charge Deposit Account No. 08-0870.

(1) Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest is Harris Corporation, assignee of the present application as recorded at reel 014747, frame 0524.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

At present there are no related appeals or interferences.

PAGE 2/17 * RCVD AT 3/2/2006 9:15:29 AM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-2/22 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID: * DURATION (mm-ss):04-12

(3) Status of the Claims

Claims 1-25 are pending in the application, all of which are rejected and are being appealed herein.

(4) Status of the Amendments

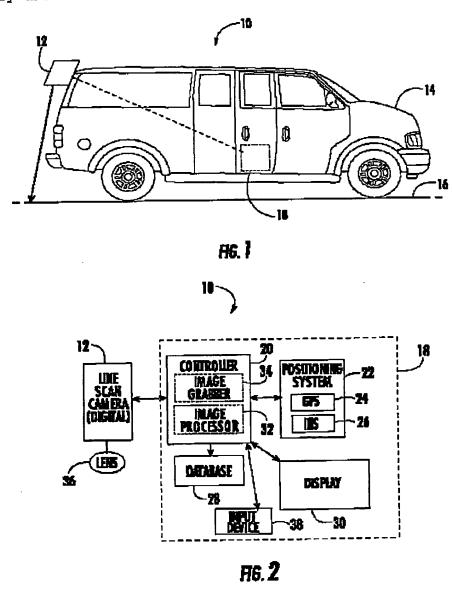
All amendments have been entered and there are no further pending amendments. A copy of the claims involved in this appeal is attached hereto as Appendix A.

(5) Summary of the Claimed Subject Matter

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2 (reproduced below), the disclosed invention is directed to a mobile data collection system 10 and method that can operate at higher speeds. The system of independent Claim 1 includes a positioning system 22 to generate position and time data, a down-looking line scan camera 12 for mounting on a vehicle 14 to obtain a series of line scan images, and a data collection controller 20 connected to the positioning system and the line scan camera to associate line scan images with corresponding position and time data.

Independent Claim 11 is directed to a mobile road-centerline data collection and processing system 10 including: a vehicle 14 for traveling along a road 16; a positioning system 22 carried by the vehicle to generate position and time data; a down-looking line scan camera 12 with an attached wide-angle lens 36 mounted on the vehicle to obtain a series of line scan images of the road; and a data collection controller 20, carried by the vehicle and connected to the

positioning system and the line scan camera to associate line scan images with corresponding position and time data, the data collection controller comprising an image processor 32 to identify and mark road features in the line scan images.



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Independent Claim 19 is directed to a method for road-centerline data collection and processing comprising: providing a positioning system 22 in a vehicle 14 to generate position and time data; moving the vehicle 14 along a road 16 and operating a down-looking line scan camera 12 to obtain a series of line scan images of the road; and associating the line scan images with corresponding position and time data from the positioning system 22.

The down-looking line scan (also known as a broom sweep because of the way it "sweeps" to form an image from a combination of line scans) camera 12 scans across the road/path 16 as the vehicle 14 travels. Advantages are that because the camera 12 takes images a single scan at a time (e.g. a single line of pixels) the vehicle 14 can travel at higher speeds and collect a smaller volume of data than systems which use an area scan camera. As appreciated by those skilled in the art, the resolution of a line scan camera is approximately 10 times higher than an area camera, and image capture speed by a line scan camera is considerably faster than the typical speed of an area camera. Also, in the inspection of a continuous object, e.g. the roadway, it's difficult to get synchronization with an area camera. However, continuous processing is more easily done with a line scan camera because of its video output of each scan.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed On Appeal

Claims 1-3, 9-14 and 19-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Kimura (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0056326); and, Claims 4-8, 14-18 and 22-

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25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0056326) in view of Satoh et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,473,678) for the reasons set forth on pages 2-4 of the final Office Action mailed January 28, 2005.

(7) Argument

Independent Claims 1, 11 and 19 are not Anticipated by Kimura and are Patentable

Appellants contend that independent Claims 1, 11 and 19 clearly define over the cited reference, and in view of the following remarks, reversal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. \$102(b) is requested.

Each of the independent Claims 1, 11 and 19 includes a positioning system in a vehicle to generate position and time data, a down-looking line scan camera to obtain a series of line scan images of the road, and associating the line scan images with corresponding position and time data from the positioning system. It is these combinations of features which are not fairly taught or suggested in the cited references and which patentably define over the cited references.

The Examiner has relied on the Kimura publication (Fig. 1 reproduced below) as disclosing a positioning system, a camera and a controller to associate images with position and time data. The Kimura publication is directed to a navigation apparatus performing a map matching process to determine the road on which a vehicle is traveling just after

passing a fork or on which the vehicle is traveling just after passing the fork.

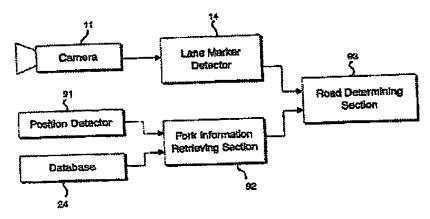


Fig. 1

The system of Kimura uses a CCD camera 11 but there is no mention of a line scan camera, as claimed in the present application. Indeed, nothing in Kimura teaches the association of line scan images with the corresponding position and time data as in the present invention.

As discussed in the present application, the present invention provides a more accurate mobile data collection system and method that can operate at higher speeds with the use of a line scan camera and association of line scan images with corresponding position and time data. It is Appellants who discovered the advantages of using line scan images with corresponding position and time data over using conventional CCD area cameras as taught by Kimura.

On page 2 of the Final Office Action, the Examiner asserts that "Kimura discloses a CCD camera, similar to the CCD element in applicant's camera, and a lane marker detector

14" and that these "two elements function together to provide the same output as applicant's line scan camera." The Examiner's assertion is puzzling. Firstly, it appear that the Examiner is now acknowledging that the camera in Kimura is only "similar" to Appellants claimed line scan camera, and further, with a lane marker detector, may provide the same output. Even if the Examiner's position was correct, this is clearly not the test for anticipation under 35 U.S.C. §102.

As the Examiner and Board are aware, a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim.

Secondly, as illustrated in Figs. 14 and 15 of Kimura, camera 11 outputs roadway images of an <u>area</u> of the roadway. These images are clearly not line scan images as claimed. The "lines" referred to by Kimura in paragraphs 0201-0205 are the left and right edges 52L, 52R, 53L, 53R of lane markers 52 and 53. Furthermore, the "scanning lines" referred to by Kimura are used in a pixel scanning process within the area images (Figs. 14 and 15) by the lane marker detector to detect lane markers.

Again, nothing in Kimura teaches the use of a line scan camera or the association of line scan images with the corresponding position and time data as claimed in the present application. Accordingly, the rejection of independent Claims 1, 11 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. §102 is inappropriate and should be reversed.

Claims 4-8, 15-18 and 22-25 are patentable over Kimura, taken alone or in combination with Satoh et al.

Satoh et al. was relied upon by the Examiner as teaching the use of a display. Without discussing any details of the Examiner's obviousness rejections, it is sufficient to again point out that the Examiner has not provided any teaching of the use of a line scan camera or the association of line scan images with the corresponding position and time data as claimed in the present application.

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the reference itself or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference must teach or suggest all the claim features. The initial burden is on the Examiner to provide some suggestion of the desirability of doing what the Applicants have done.

There is simply no teaching or suggestion in the cited references to provide the combination of features as claimed. Accordingly, for at least the reasons given above, Appellants maintain that the cited references do not disclose or fairly suggest the invention as set forth in Claims 1, 11 and 19. Furthermore, no proper modification of the teachings of these references could result in the invention as claimed. Thus, the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102 and §103 should be reversed.

It is submitted that the independent claims are patentable over the prior art. In view of the patentability

of the independent claims, it is submitted that their dependent claims, which recite yet further distinguishing features are also patentable over the cited references for at least the reasons set forth above. Accordingly, these dependent claims require no further discussion herein.

III. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the claims are patentable over the prior art. Accordingly, Appellants respectfully request that all of the rejections be reversed

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorney for Appellants

Claims Appendix for Application Serial No. 10/719,203:

- A mobile data collection system comprising:
 a positioning system to generate position and time
 data;
- a down-looking line scan camera for mounting on a vehicle to obtain a series of line scan images; and
- a data collection controller connected to the positioning system and the line scan camera to associate line scan images with corresponding position and time data.
- 2. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 1 further comprising a database to store the line scan images and associated corresponding position and time data.
- 3. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 1 wherein the positioning system comprises a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver.
- 4. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 3 wherein the positioning system further comprises an Inertial Navigation System (INS).
- 5. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 1 wherein the line scan camera comprises a digital line scan camera and an attached wide-angle lens.

- 6. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 1 wherein the line scan camera comprises an attached fish-eye lens.
- 7. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 1 wherein the data collection controller comprises a central processing unit and a frame grabber.
- 8. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 1 further comprising a display device connected to the data collection controller to display the line scan images.
- 9. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 1 wherein the data collection controller comprises an image processor to identify and mark road features in the line scan images.
- 10. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 10 wherein the image processor identifies road features comprising at least one of road edges, lane markings and centerline.
- 11. A mobile road-centerline data collection and processing system comprising:
 - a vehicle for traveling along a road;
- a positioning system carried by the vehicle to generate position and time data;

a down-looking line scan camera with an attached wide-angle lens mounted on the vehicle to obtain a series of line scan images of the road; and

a data collection controller, carried by the vehicle and connected to the positioning system and the line scan camera to associate line scan images with corresponding position and time data, the data collection controller comprising an image processor to identify and mark road features in the line scan images.

- 12. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 11 further comprising a database to store the line scan images and associated corresponding position and time data.
- 13. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 11 wherein the positioning system comprises a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver.
- 14. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 13 wherein the positioning system further comprises an Inertial Navigation System (INS).
- 15. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 11 wherein the line scan camera comprises a digital line scan camera and an attached wide-angle lens.
- 16. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 11 wherein the line scan camera further comprises an attached fish-eye lens.

- 17. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 11 wherein the data collection controller comprises a central processing unit and a frame grabber.
- 18. The mobile data collection system according to Claim 11 further comprising a display device connected to the data collection controller to display the line scan images.
- 19. A method for road-centerline data collection and processing comprising:

providing a positioning system in a vehicle to generate position and time data;

moving the vehicle along a road and operating a down-looking line scan camera to obtain a series of line scan images of the road; and

associating the line scan images with corresponding position and time data from the positioning system.

- 20. The method according to Claim 19 further comprising processing the line scan images to identify and mark road features.
- 21. The method according to Claim 19 further comprising storing the line scan images and associated corresponding position and time data in a database.

- 22. The method according to Claim 19 wherein the line scan camera comprises a digital line scan camera and an attached wide-angle lens.
- 23. The method according to Claim 22 wherein the wide-angle lens comprises a fish-eye lens.
- 24. The method according to Claim 19 wherein associating each line scan image with corresponding position and time data from the positioning system comprises providing a central processing unit and a frame grabber connected to the positioning system and the line scan camera.
- 25. The method according to Claim 19 further comprising connecting a display device to the line scan camera to display the line scan images.

APPENDIX B - EVIDENCE APPENDIX PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c) (1) (ix)

None.

APPENDIX C - RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c) (1) (x)

None.

CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing correspondence has been forwarded via facsimile number 571-273-8300 to the Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 this _____KA day of March, 2006.